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SCOTCH WHISKY.

JOHN JEFFREY & CO.'S
PILSENER BEER.

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON AND YARN.

Messrs. James F. Hutton and Co., Ltd., of Manchester, in their weekly market report, dated July 15 state—

After having had steady prices of cotton for nearly three months, prices this week have shown a marked ease, both at New York and at Liverpool. The principal cause has, of course, been apprehensions as to the political situation between America and Germany, caused by the last German note to America. This together with good crop reports and a weakening of stocks caused a general selling movement in America and values consequently declined. It is a question, however, as to what, if any difference, a state of war between America and Germany would make to the consumption of cotton and while the future price of cotton seems uncertain, we for our part cannot see Spot, Mid-American, taking that as a basis, at much below five pence. There might be a panic drop in value for a few days but prices we think would soon recover. Cotton values may be uncertain but it is quite certain that the woven article in the grey state is cheap, considering all the extra charges at present being paid by manufacturers, and for actual requirements business is on a safe basis. There is not anything like a normal trade doing and all markets are small markets, but as soon as demand improves, prices for cloth will materially increase. There has been a further advance this week in calico printers prices, in fact each week now seems to bring some new advance from one quarter or another.

The Board of Trade returns for June published last weekend are naturally most interesting at present, but this month do not throw much new light on the situation. The chief feature so far as the East is concerned is the continuance of heavy shipments to Calcutta. Generally the Indian figures are down as compared with May but they are still very fair. An interesting point is the falling off in the export of dyed and printed goods as compared with last year and we think good business can be looked for when the colour position becomes normal again. The colour question however tends to get worse rather than better.

THEIR "BIT."

From the "Daily Sketch"—
One hears all sorts of striking little conversations nowadays. Here is one of them: "I've just passed the doctor," said one man. "Have you offered yourself yet?" "No, I don't think it is necessary," was the reply. The retort was withering: "Have you registered yet?" "But why do you offer me a white feather?" asked the languid youth in mirth. "Don't you realise that I'm engaged on important war work? I do all the criticism of the recruiting posters for the monthly magazines."

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The man who has blood—
red, rich red blood and
plenty of it in his body.

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METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
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giving, brain nourishing,
strength replenishing blood.

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NOTICE.

ONE of our Chinese Employees named A MAN was dismissed by us at the commencement of this month. We, therefore, request our Customers not to hand over any machines for repair to him or to any other person unless he produces a signed authority from us.

RAMSEY & CO.,

50, Des Voeux Road,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, August 9, 1915. 678

IN THE MATTER OF THE ALLEN ENEMIES (WINDING-UP OR DRAINAGE) 1914.

AND
IN THE MATTER OF BEHN MEYER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, AN ENEMY COMPANY WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE SAID ORDINANCE.

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OF

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The 31st August 1915 has been fixed as the last day for the acceptance of tenders. Copies of the Particulars and Conditions of Sale and form of Tender can be obtained on and after the 25th June from the Liquidator at No. 4 Collyer Quay Singapore or from the undersigned.

SISSON AND DELAY,

103 CHANGE ALLEY, SINGAPORE,
Solicitors For The Liquidator.
Hongkong, July 15, 1915. 614.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.0 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

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Hongkong, July 5, 1915. 641

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"Yet another 'Who's Who' and this
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that the East has now become Western
practically almost to the last detail. But
Who's Who in Japan is far more than
a curiosity; it is a very sound and useful
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his work well."

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Hongkong, April 11, 1911.

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"MUMEYA."

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APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH
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A Natural
RemedyTime was when disease was thought to be due
to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism
and magic were invoked to cast it out.Science has taught us wisdom. The evil
spirits exist still. We call them "Disease
Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once
lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with
its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches
and pains, is the result.ENO'S
FRUIT SALTis the approved remedy for driving out disease
germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It
cleans the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new
life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy
action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole
digestive tract.It may be safely taken at any time by young
or old.It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhoea
by removing the irritating cause.Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping
a bottle in the house.

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NOTICE.

THE SANG LEE AND CO. wish to
notify that their RECEIPT BOOK
numbered 1 to 100 has been LOST OR
STOLEN. From to-day no receipt given
in their name, without access to CHAN
KWAI SANG, will be recognized.
SANG LEE & CO.,
79, Praya East, 2nd Floor.
Hongkong, August 16, 1915.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTTER & CHEESE.

The following prices approved by
the Food Committee will come into
force on and after 24th July, 1915:Dairy Butter \$1.10 per lb.
Dairymaid Butter \$1.00 ..
Buttercup Butter 91 ..
Pastry Butter 80 ..
Cheese 70 ..

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for all Disorders of the Digestive System, especially Indigestion, Flatulence, Acidity, Constipation, and all the ailments of the Stomach and Bowels. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and is sold in all the principal Pharmacies and Chemists.

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WORM TABLETS

A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat.
Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children.

To be obtained of all Druggists.
Preparation, 71, CHURCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

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Most Certain Cure.
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Dr. Williams.

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After the 10th inst., any person who sells, or exposes for, or has in his possession for sale, or any purpose of trade or manufacture, any "SAM HEE" or other Cigarettes to which a mark or label is applied resembling the "THREE CASTLES" mark will be prosecuted.

BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.,
18, BANK BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, August 9th, 1915

HEROISM OF 14TH
SIKHS.

PRAISE FROM SIR IAN HAMILTON.

(Extract from "The Khalsa Advocate"
Saturday 24th July 1915.)

SIR, July 17.
A Press communique gives the following account of the part taken by the 14th Sikhs in the action of June 3 and 4 in the Gallipoli Peninsula. It was sent to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief by General Sir Ian Hamilton who is Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in this theatre of the war. Sir Ian Hamilton writes in the highest sense of the extreme gallantry shown by this fine battalion.

Previous to the advance on June 4th, the 14th Sikhs held a part of our trenches in the first line which was astride of a gully ravine, and on the right flank of their own brigade they linked up about 150 yards to the east of the ravine with the left of the 88th Brigade. A brief description of the country immediately round their position is necessary to understand their action and its result. The ravine where our line crossed it is very steep, often precipitous, with sides 40 feet or 50 feet high, on each side, and above are slopes covered with low bushes and scrub, mostly holly, about two feet high. On the eastward from our trenches the ground slopes gradually towards the steep ravine from a crest line about 200 yards further east. Our trenches and those of the enemy were about 250 yards apart here, both sides using the ravine as their means of communication to the rear. To the west of the ravine the ground is higher and more flat at the top, and strong lines of trenches faced ours here at distances of 200 and 250 yards. As the ground rises to the north, these back trenches can support the front by fire, and both can bring an oblique fire across on to the gully-like slope to the east of the ravine.

The role of the 14th Sikhs on June 4th was to advance in two lines. The front line was to link up the advance of the first line of the Indian Brigade and the 88th Brigade on each side of the ravine by an advance astride the ravine, and to assist the assault on the first of the two formidable trenches facing the east of the Indian Brigade by taking it in flank. The second line was ordered to carry out a similar duty for the second objective, viz., the second line of trenches facing the two brigades. It will thus be seen that the regiment formed a connecting link between the two brigades, to operate forward with the ravine in its centre. It was known that the enemy had several small trenches in the ravine, and the possibility of encountering machine guns in position at points in the side of the ravine, which would command the approaches, had not been overlooked. It was hoped, however, that if the main trenches on each flank were carried these would have disappeared automatically.

To deal first with the eastern side, the 88th Brigade advance was quite successful. The 14th advancing on the left, however, came under very heavy rifle and machine gun fire while crossing the slope above referred to. The 88th Brigade escaped this, as their left flank was just over the crest of the slope. In spite of very heavy losses on the slope, the 14th, foisted with the greatest determination to keep pace with the British Brigades to their right, carrying the trenches facing them very gallantly, and putting the enemy to the bayonet as they turned to escape the ravine. The two companies here maintained the trench ordered with the Worcesters, and during the whole advance held the 14th trenches gained by the 88th Brigade, and were relieved next day. The unwounded survivors then numbered one British officer, one Indian officer, and 14 men.

The attack on the enemy's trenches to the west of the ravine failed to carry their first line (14th) to the rear, but the two lines of trenches about 150 yards apart, from both of which the

could be simultaneously brought to bear on the assaulting lines. This line of trenches not being carried, the defenders of the ravine were not in any danger of being left, and were consequently able to devote their whole attention to the attack up the narrow gorge up which the 14th advanced. The leading parties of the 14th came under machine gun fire from hidden positions on both sides of the ravine soon after leaving our own line of trenches and suffered very heavily losing four British officers and 25 per cent of their number almost at once. Rushes forward were made under gallant leaders to reach the spot where the two companies of the first line had been ordered to take the enemy's trench to the west in flank, and it was reached, but to little purpose, as the front attack had failed. Some dead ground here, and a narrow gorge most gallantly carried, enabled a lodgement in the ravine to be effected, though at great fearful loss. Two machine guns were brought up and entrenchments constructed, and the place was held by the O.G. himself till next day, when the enemy from above bombed the small party of the left viz., the "colonel," the "doctor," and 47 men, out of it. They retired in good order, but with the loss of their guns, the crews of which had been wiped out. One gun was destroyed by a bomb, and the second has since been recovered.

On the west of the ravine two companies went forward with the assault. When the main attack failed they would not retire within, but held on to the ravine edge all day losing all their British officers and 75 per cent of their numbers. The battalion moved out of its trenches on the 4th, numbering 15 British officers, 14 Indian officers and 114 rank and file. The remnant collected next morning unwounded was three British officers, three Indian officers and 134 rank and file. In spite of these tremendous losses there was not a sign of wavering all day, not an inch of ground gained was given up, and not a single straggler came back. The brave men of the Lancashire Fusiliers, who held on with the Sikhs on the left, and the Worcesters whom they fought alongside on the right of the ravine, were full of admiration for the gallantry of their Indian comrades. The defence of the point gained in the ravine itself, with an enemy entrenched on both sides above it, speaks for itself, and is a very fine example of the character the Sikh bears as a stubborn fighter. The ends of the enemy's trenches leading into the ravine, were found to be blocked with the bodies of Sikhs and of the enemy who died fighting at close quarters, and the gully slope was thickly dotted with bodies of the fine soldiers, all lying on their faces as they fell in their steady advance on their enemy.

The history of the Sikh affords many instances of their value as soldiers, but it may be safely asserted that nothing finer than the grim valour and steady discipline displayed by the 14th on June 4th has ever been done by soldiers of the "Khalsa." Their devotion to duty and their splendid loyalty to their orders, and their splendid loyalty to their nation should look back upon with pride for many generations.

Every clear-cut word of the Commander-in-Chief's little speech of thanks could be heard by the farthestmost end. He spoke slowly, in measured sentences punctuated by the distant guns, turning first to one side and then the other of the broken square. There was no attempt at eloquence. Sir John French does not try to be an orator. He uses simple, soldierly language, looking the while at the men he is addressing, and the same words might be said to one man in private or to a thousand in an open field.

He walked about occasionally as he talked, sometimes leaning on his walking-stick, sometimes standing with his arms and standing for a moment with hands clasped at his belt, occasionally thrusting it into the grass to emphasise a word. He was a striking figure under the impression of great vigour, and strength despite the snow-white moustache drooping over the firm mouth.

When he finished speaking the brigadier called for three cheers for the field-marshal. The air shook with them. Then Sir John hurried away to fresh pastures where other heroes of Ypres awaited him, and the Life Guards returned to the blinding yet they have so richly earned.

LOSING WEIGHT
"BY THE POUND"
Under Weight, a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted crumbing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

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THE LIFE GUARDS.

IN THE TRENCHES.

Sir John French's Speech.

A hundred years after Waterloo, almost to the minute, British Life Guards were again massed within sound of French guns as part of a British army in the field, fighting again for the freedom of Europe, writes Percival Phillips from British Headquarters in the Field, on July 18th.

It seemed peculiarly appropriate Sir John French should select this date for his meeting with the Household Cavalry in order to thank them for their fine resistance during the second battle of Ypres. Who would have dared to prophesy on the last anniversary of Waterloo that the centenary of Wellington's victory would find British Life Guards again in France, the Union Jack flying over them, and the guns of France and Britain thundering in unison against a common foe?

ALTERED CONDITIONS.

Many of the men who witnessed the simple ceremony thought of the contrast with that other Ypres morning a century ago, when the King's troops were gathered on the plains of Flanders to oppose the hosts of the fallen Emperor. Thin lines of British khaki, drawn up in three sides of a square in a grassy field, with in each of a battle, saluted by officers of the Republic and cheered by peasants whose homes they helped to defend—that was to-day's picture of the altered conditions wrought by a hundred years of peace and friendship between traditional enemies.

The field-marshal visited three contingents of troops concerned in the struggle to hold the Ypres salient, and the first of these included the Life Guards. He found them in an ordinary pasture beside a country road with a grey transport wagon set in the centre as an impromptu platform, a wooden ladder giving access thereto. Sir John ignored these preparations for oratory, and talked to his troops from their own level beside a temporary staff which doted the Union Jack.

Three cows, original occupants of the field, resented their temporary banishment to one corner under the care of an aged peasant. They grazed moodily, with suspicious glances at the intruders, and when the latter gave three sturdy cheers the animals wanted to bolt. The aged peasant sent for his friends when he learned that the British Commander-in-Chief had entered his field, and an old lady, hastily whipping a clean apron into place, and an equally venerable man from the next cottage, came into the scene in time to hear Sir John's speech.

TRANSFORMED CREATIONS.

These were the only civilians, if you except a group of little children who gathered at the wooden gate and waved their hands timidly at Sir John. There could not have been a simpler, more informal setting for the brief ceremony. You would not have known them for Life Guards. Gone were the plumes, the glittering breastplates, the tight breeches, the formidable top boots—gone, too, the horses, the jingle of polished accoutrements, the imposing swag of the Household Cavalryman.

Remained instead straight rows of foot soldiers looking like ordinary infantry of the line save that most of them were taller, with only the "metal initials" "L.G." on their cloth shoulder straps to show their identity. Their faces were the faces of men who had seen death and were not afraid. Grim, rather hard faces they were, turned towards the Commander-in-Chief with an expression of intentness, hearing everything he said, but with other thoughts at the back of their minds—not at all the faces of men whose lives had been given up to ceremonial and to insignificant processions.

SIMPLE LANGUAGE.

Every clear-cut word of the Commander-in-Chief's little speech of thanks could be heard by the farthestmost end. He spoke slowly, in measured sentences punctuated by the distant guns, turning first to one side and then the other of the broken square. There was no attempt at eloquence. Sir John French does not try to be an orator. He uses simple, soldierly language, looking the while at the men he is addressing, and the same words might be said to one man in private or to a thousand in an open field.

He walked about occasionally as he talked, sometimes leaning on his walking-stick, sometimes standing with his arms and standing for a moment with hands clasped at his belt, occasionally thrusting it into the grass to emphasise a word. He was a striking figure under the impression of great vigour, and strength despite the snow-white moustache drooping over the firm mouth.

When he finished speaking the brigadier called for three cheers for the field-marshal. The air shook with them. Then Sir John hurried away to fresh pastures where other heroes of Ypres awaited him, and the Life Guards returned to the blinding yet they have so richly earned.

FEEDING CHILDREN.

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G. R.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half Year ending 30th June 1915, at the rate of Two pounds three shillings and sixpence per share, is payable on and after MONDAY the 16th day of August, Current at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, August 14, 1915. 601

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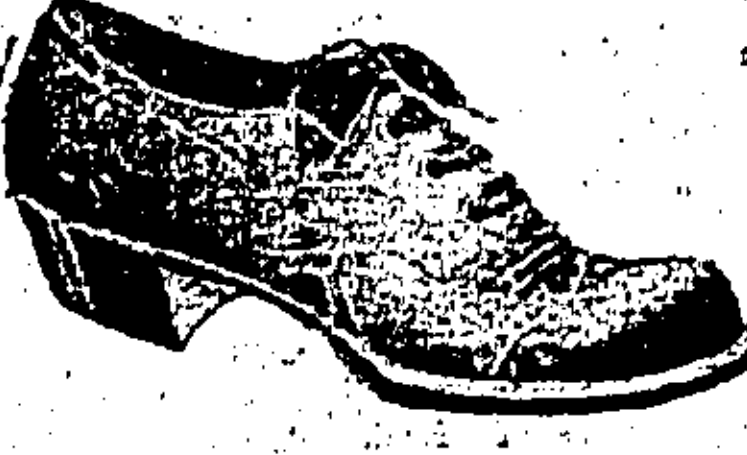
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BUREAU, HONGKONG.

HOME RACING.

IRISH DERBY.

The Irish Derby, run at the Curragh, June 30, was won by Lord Dunsley's colt, Ballinabobbin. Achtol, who did so well in the New Derby at Newmarket, was second. The complete return is: 2.40—Irish Derby Stakes of £2,500 by subscription of £50 each, for three-year-olds, 11 mile.

Lord Dunsley's Ballinabobbin, Oct-3 (W. Barrett) 1
Mr. M. Singer's Achtol, Oct-5 (Trigg) 2
Mr. A. F. Russell's Cromdale, Oct-9 (Donoghue) 3

Also ran—St. Cluinin, Ulster Man, Fitzbarr, Carnwherry, The Revenge, Red Branch Knight, Lord Wavelet, Lady Prim, Romus, Sailor's Lassie. (Winner trained by Hunter.)

Betting—7 to 4 agst Achtol, 7 to 2 Ballinabobbin, 6 to 1 Cromdale, 8 to 1 Fitzbarr, 10 to 1 each The Revenge and Red Branch Knight, 100 to 1 Ulster Man, 100 to 1 each Lady Prim and Carnwherry, 60 to 1 each Romus and Sailor's Lassie, 100 to 1 each St. Cluinin and Lord Wavelet.

PRINCESS OF WALES' STAKES.

The black 4-year-old, Black Jester, was beaten this afternoon July 2 for the Princess of Wales' Stakes, and though there was nothing in the nature of a fluke about his defeat the fact nevertheless occasioned much chagrin, not merely to those who laid the odds on him, but to all those who hate to see a proved champion beaten. Rosendale finished three lengths in front of him, and he beat the others as convincingly. A quarter of a mile from home he gave out the impression that he could range alongside Rosendale and go forward to win, but half-way up the hill it was realised that he was going to be beaten. He could not sustain the effort, and Rosendale began to draw away again. The favourite might have finished nearer than he did to the winner, but Willie Huxley quite properly eased him in the last fifty yards, when victory was made an impossibility.

AN ENEMY HEREIN.

It was not the difference of 21lb between the three and four-year-old that decided the issue so much as the fact of the weights being on such a tremendously high scale. With his penalties accumulative, his burden was the unusual one of 10st-4, which is not a fair racing weight, but that is the fault of the conditions of the race, which seemed to be framed to put an impossible bar on the best horse in the entry, for it is a fact that no horse in the history of the race has been successful under 10st-4. Had the weights been down 14lb, it might have all the difference to a horse built on the somewhat limited lines of Black Jester. There is the possibility, of course, that he has not escaped the coughing epidemic, though, apparently, he was quite healthy and well. I do not think the fact of the ground being on the soft side would affect him to any considerable extent, but having a preference for hard ground it would not be in his favour. Rosendale alarmed his people earlier in the week by getting loose while at exercise on the heath, and creating a flutter among the Hon. George Lambton's horses. He is genuine enough on the racetrack, and time may show that, though beaten, Black Jester probably ran the best race of his life.

Mr. J. D. Jock's Black Jester was so greatly distressed after his defeat by Rosendale for the Princess of Wales' Stakes yesterday that it was feared he must have developed illness. His trainer, Charles Morton, was relieved to find him all right this morning for the coughing epidemic is dispelled. But there is no doubt the horse was not himself. One admits that his task in trying to win under 10st-4 was too formidable, viewed in the light of the result, and it was apparent to most observers that he struck a patch of extra heavy going in the Dip. It had the effect of stopping him in a stride or two, but in spite of his exhaustion the gallant horse struggled on until the last ounce of his strength had been used up. Even the hard race, however, would not account for the acute distress. He blew hard for quite half an hour after the race. Herbert Jones, who won the race on Rosendale, says that in his opinion Black Jester was "set fast" at the starting-post. If so, the fact would account for what happened. "Set fast" in a racehorse is a condition of muscular rigidity about the joints and quarters, caused, no doubt, by contracting a chill. It is like a man becoming muscle bound or cramped, and will pass off as quickly as it comes. Jones is well able to detect any symptoms of the sort, and in this instance he is quite positive he is right. Princess of Wales' Stakes of £2,220, 11 mile.

Major H. H. Roberts's bl. c. Rosendale, by St. Frusquin—Menda, 3 yrs, Oct-11 (H. Jones) 1
Mr. J. Jock's bl. c. Black Jester, 4 yrs, 10st-4 (W. Barrett) 2
Mr. L. Neumann's U. or br. c. Lancelot, 4 yrs, Oct-12 (W. Huxley) 3
Mr. L. de Rothschild's Vandalism, 4 yrs, Oct-13 (W. Huxley) 4
Lord Durham's M. Bridge, 4 yrs, Oct-4 (W. Huxley) 5
Col. Hall-Walker's White Prophet, 4 yrs, Oct-6 (W. Huxley) 6
Winner trained by Huxley, at Huxley, and bred by Owner.

Betting—2 to 1 agst Black Jester, 9 to 2 agst Rosendale, 100 to 1 Lancelot, 20 to 1 White Prophet, 35 to 1 Vandalism (o).
Won by three lengths, six lengths between second and third. Time, 2min. 36.1-sec.

METHODS OF WEIGHTS.

The Princess Plate for two-year-olds introduced us to a weirdly regular horse.

His name is Marcus, and his method to-day was to pulverise a big field of horses, for speed to such purpose that he had got the race at his mercy a long or more from the finish. Chances had been put down, and outcorders were satisfied to watch the procession as it came past the grandstand. Then, with an unexpectedness which was as dramatic as it will become memorable, he pushed his fore feet into the ground with such a shock as to swing himself half round and, nearly unseen by the jockeys, it was too late, and the winning post was too near. Practically all the other jockeys had ceased riding, but Whitley on Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's Crestan Swell was persevering, and was rewarded by winning the race. It was, indeed, a shock as unpleasant to the horse's many supporters as it was sympathetic to the jockeys. Only the most incorrigible rogue could have so successfully resisted completing his work. He must be devoid of the slightest suggestion of courage, and, though in appearance he is a fine, big horse, his heart must be mouse-like in size. An owner of such an animal is deserving of sympathy; while it is the misfortune of his sire, Cicero, to be given this unwholesome advertisement on the racetrack.

JURY OF 235, 6 fur.

Lord Carnarvon's bl. c. Volta, by Valens—Agnes Velasquez, 3 yrs, Oct-5 (S. Donoghue) 1
Mr. J. Jock's bl. c. Radam, 3 yrs, Oct-4 (W. Huxley) 2
Sir W. Cooke's bl. c. Hornet's Beauty, 3 yrs, Oct-4 (Gardner) 3
Mr. F. Benson's Cicero, 3 yrs, Oct-7 (W. Huxley) 4
(Winner trained by R. Dawson, at Watcombe, and bred by Mr. J. Ladley.)

Betting—Evans Volta, 3 to 1 agst Hornet's Beauty, 5 to 1 Radam, 10 to 1 Cicero.

Won by three lengths; four lengths between second and third. Time, 1min. 14.4-sec.

WATERBURY HANDICAP OF £175, 6 fur.

Mr. L. Neumann's bl. c. Barbed Wire, by Spearmin—Petit Bleu, 3 yrs, Oct-11 (W. Huxley) 1
Mr. A. Loewenstein's ch. c. Roi de Cœur, 4 yrs, Oct-8 (Gardner) 2
Mr. G. Robinson's bl. or br. c. Sals Steafano, 5 yrs, Oct-2 (Spear) 3
Mr. P. Dromie's Aldred, 3 yrs, Oct-5 (Saunders) 4
Mr. H. Bradford's Gray Barbican, 6 yrs, Oct-1 (C. Trigg) 5
Lord Rosebery's Atticus, 4 yrs, Oct-1 (Foy) 6
Mr. R. May's St. Antoine, 6 yrs, Oct-1 (Alkinson) 7
Mr. W. Singer's Catstock, 3 yrs, Oct-7 (Robbins) 8
Sir E. Wilton's Blenheim Grove, 4 yrs, Oct-8 (Donoghue) 9
Mr. A. Cantile's March, 3 yrs, Oct-6 (R. Stokes) 10
Mr. J. Dyer's Starbuck, 3 yrs, Oct-7 (E. Jones) 11
Mr. E. Hulton's Pennant, 3 yrs, Oct-7 (E. Jones) 12
Col. Hall-Walker's Black Kite, 3 yrs, Oct-11 (P. Allen) 13
Mr. S. Jock's Polydama, 3 yrs, Oct-6 (J. H. Martin) 14
Mr. M. Singer's Sun Umbrella, 3 yrs, Oct-7 (P. Allen) 15
Mr. L. Wiman's Syracuse, 3 yrs, Oct-6 (Collis) 16
Mr. M. Hales's Artist Square, 3 yrs, Oct-11 (P. Jones) 17
Mr. A. Barton's King's Chancellor, 3 yrs, Oct-11 (A. Smith) 18
*5lb apprentice allowance deducted.
(Winner trained by P. Gilpin, at Newmarket, and bred by Owner.)

Betting—3 to 1 agst Pennant, 8 to 1 each San Stefano and Barbed Wire, 9 to 1 Black Kite, 10 to 1 each Atticus, Starbuck, and Polydama, 100 to 1 Syracuse, 100 to 1 Catstock, 20 to 1 bar nine (o).

Won by a head; a neck between second and third. Time, 1min. 13.2-sec.

MILTON WELTER HANDICAP OF £175, 11 mile.

Mr. J. Wilson's bl. c. Rather Bolder, by Sir Edgar—Pretty Alice, 5 yrs, Oct-10 (C. Trigg) 1
Mr. F. Hunt's ch. c. Cervel, 4 yrs, Oct-12 (Whalley) 2
Mr. D. Gant's ch. c. Mustapha, 4 yrs, Oct-11 (Nahib) 3
Sir M. Burrell's Lance Chest, 6 yrs, Oct-12 (W. Huxley) 4
Mr. W. Singer's Sir Eager, 4 yrs, Oct-13 (J. Clark) 5
Lord Rosebery's Watergrail, 4 yrs, Oct-10 (Ricketts) 6
M. J. San-Miguel's Habbie, 5 yrs, Oct-2 (March) 7
Mr. J. Morrison's Villa, 5 yrs, Oct-12 (W. Robertson) 8
Mr. A. Barton's Brotherhood, 4 yrs, Oct-10 (Eard) 9
Mr. J. Larnach's Conqueror, 4 yrs, Oct-9 (Lancaster) 10
Lord Durham's Millbridge, 4 yrs, Oct-6 (Foy) 11
Mr. L. Neumann's Her Diddle Diddle, 4 yrs, Oct-9 (Gardner) 12
Mr. J. Thorneycroft's Red Gale, 6 yrs, Oct-7 (Fellows) 13
Lord Selton's Parghella, 4 yrs, Oct-4 (Pret) 14
Mr. P. Fitzgerald's Rosamond, 6 yrs, Oct-12 (W. Huxley) 15
Mr. O. Madden's Madame Louise, 4 yrs, Oct-10 (P. Jones) 16
Mr. F. Curzon's Dick Deadey, 4 yrs, Oct-10 (Fox) 17
Mr. Loewenstein's Cordon Vert, 4 yrs, Oct-12 (Gardner) 18

THE ALEXANDRA CUP FOR GENTLEMEN.

By Sir Edgar—Pretty Alice, 5 yrs, Oct-10 (C. Trigg) 1
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THE ONLY BACKSEAT THE BULLDOG EVER TAKES



ROBT. PORTER & CO'S.

BULLDOG
ABLES and STOUT
ARE RIGHT IN THE FRONT ROW

SOLE AGENTS.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
HONGKONG.

Edm. Powell, Ltd.

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GENTLEMEN'S
HIGH-CLASS
TAILORS.

NOW SHOWING
NEW DESIGNS IN
IRISH and SCOTCH
HOMESPUNS

IDEAL FOR
SPORTS WEAR
Fit Guaranteed.

THE DIARY.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

Emperor of Austria's Birthday (1839)

General Memoranda.

FRIDAY, August 20—

President Poincaré's Birthday (1869)

SATURDAY, August 21—

11 a.m.—Auction of Boots and Shoes, Household Furniture, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

TUESDAY, August 24—

St. Bartholomew's Day.

WEDNESDAY, August 25—

6.40 a.m.—Full Moon.

FRIDAY, August 27—

Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement Day.

SATURDAY, Aug. 28—

9 p.m.—Night Aquatic Frolics at V.R.C. Half proceeds for Cigarettes and Tobacco Fund.

having a central hole, enabling the making of cartridges of any size and of uniform density, rendering it possible to regulate the ballistics of the guns. One disadvantage, however, which still existed in the early days was the enormous cloud of smoke given out on firing each round. Smokeless firing became an absolutely necessary condition. Among the early investigators in the manufacture of smokeless powder was the French scientist Braconnot, who, in 1833, treated starch with concentrated nitric acid and produced xylidine. In 1838, another Frenchman, Pelouze, discovered that when blotting-paper had been soaked in nitric acid it caught fire at a very low temperature, even when washed in water and dried, burning vigorously, leaving no ash, and emitting no smoke. In 1845 the Swiss chemist, Schoenbein, experimented with cotton wool and nitric acid, his work leading to the introduction of gun-cotton. But explosions, which at first remained unexplained, occurred in the stores containing the new explosive. It was also found irregular in its action, but this defect was remedied by the treatment of the gun-cotton with alcohol and camphor. The cause of the explosions was later explained by an Austrian general, who found that every cotton fibre was a tube; when the gun cotton was washed, there remained a minute quantity of acid inside the tubes, which in the bulk gave out heat, and the heat gradually rising, led to the explosions. Mucration and further treatment got rid of the difficulty. Abel introduced the Stowmarket method of making gun-cotton Great Britain, and the crowning touch was given to smokeless powder manufacture by a gentleman, who was then in the room, and who had not received the credit due to him namely, Mr. Walter Reed. He steeped the gun-cotton in alcohol, and obtained a form which burned from the surface. The powder now used proceeded from Reed's discoveries. Later glycerine was converted under the action of nitric acid, producing nitro-glycerine; but this was unstable, and its handling required precautions; the dangerous features were removed by Nobel mixing it with kieselguhr—i.e., infusorial earth—which yielded dynamite. Nobel, by treating nitro-cotton with nitro-glycerine, obtained blasting gelatine, which, mixed with proportions of camphor, gave an excellent smokeless powder. Later, Abel and Dewar introduced acetone in the treatment, and blended the product with 5 per cent. vaseline, the result being the present British smokeless powder, in which the percentage of nitro-glycerine varied. This was given the various forms to suit all calibres. Professor Lewes concluded his lecture by a few brief comparisons between mortars, howitzers, and guns. It was illustrated by a few striking experiments with samples of nitrified paper and cotton. Such lectures are assisting in the popularising of useful knowledge regarding munitions and, as is well known, at the present time such knowledge is of first rate importance.

DEATH.
WALKER.—By Telegram. Killed in action at the Undanellon, CHARLES NICKEL GORDON WALKER.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Many in the Province of Kiro are suffering from starvation consequent upon the flood, there.

The Indo-China S.N. Co.'s fleet now comprises 40 steamers, with a total tonnage of 34,387 tons.

About 300 timber rafts were swept from their moorings at Anlung during the recent flood in the Ya.

Mr. F. Grissell, A.N.I. B.A. Hongkong, has joined the Artists' Corps and hopes to secure a commission.

Mr. E. B. Hayes, of the Shanghai Tux and Lighter Co., Ltd., has been appointed Sworn Measure at Tientsin.

The return of cases of communicable diseases for the week ended August 14th shows one of bubonic plague, two of diphtheria, five of enteric fever, and two of paratyphoid.

Mr. A. E. Wearne, who vacated his post as Renter's Agent in Peking to go to the front, has been granted a commission by the Officer Commanding the Australian Forces in Egypt.

The temperature in Japan, around Kobe, was very high recently, 97 in the shade. This is considerably higher than anything Hongkong has experienced yet this summer.

In consequence of an accident following upon catching his foot between the launch and the wharf at the Taikeo Dock motor launch came alongside Murray Pier, a Chinese has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital.

Increased facilities have been granted by the authorities, by allowing river steamers that arrive before midnight at the Examination Grounds, Western Entrance, to proceed to their respective wharves for disembarkation of passengers.

The August Criminal Sessions open to-morrow. There are eight cases in the list including an indictment for murder. Other indictments include disobedience of order of deportation, receiving stolen property, burglary, larceny and receiving, two cases of robbery and one of attempted robbery.

Commissions have been granted to Mr. C. H. Buckingham, formerly of Butterfield and Swire's Staff in Hongkong, and Mr. W. H. Church, formerly of the Vacuum Oil Company's staff in Hongkong, son of Major Church, 2nd D.C.L.I., who has been granted a commission in his father's regiment. He was a member of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps and left here a few months after the war broke out.

Many acknowledgments have been received by Mrs. Milroy of the cigarettes and tobacco purchased for the soldiers at the Front with a money collected by her in Hongkong. "They are a boon and a blessing," says one recipient, a remark which is repeated in various forms by others. The females in the trenches, all of whom are exceedingly grateful for the tobacco and cigarettes sent.

The Duke of Wellington, of course, never said "Up Guards and at 'em" at Waterloo, but it is generally known how near he came to saying it. The enemy had reached a cross-road unaware that the Duke was in the neighbourhood. The Duke was standing under a tree but not actually engaged. Then at the proper moment Wellington's voice was heard, "clear above the storm," "Stand up, Guards!" It was "stood up" and with a victorious rush swept the Chasseurs out of the combat.

THE QUEEN'S ROAD ARSON CHARGE.
A Further Hearing.

The charge of arson against the master and four foks of the tailor's shop at 138 Queen's Road East was further heard at the Magistrate's this afternoon before Mr. Lindell. Mr. P. H. King, Assistant Superintendent of Police, prosecuted and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Harcourt, defended.

Mr. King, of the Public Works Department, said that on July 6 he went to the premises and made a plan (produce d), after the interior of the building, a three storey one, had been gutted by fire. The roof appeared to be intact.

Mr. E. R. Dovey, Government Analyst, said that on July 6 he received from Inspector Gordon six articles, a bedquilt, parcel of shavings, and a tub containing some liquid. There was quite a fair quantity, but they could not be described as saturated with kerosene.

Cross examined, witness said he found considerably more water than kerosene. Mr. E. A. Lamont, surveyor, gave evidence of surveying the premises on July 6 after the fire on behalf of the insurance company, the Mitsui Bussan Kai Co. He found that the fire had left in position only badly charred floor beams, and the roof, which was intact, the rafters being only slightly charred.

Some portions of the stock were left, including part rolls of silk, cashmere, cotton piece goods, singlets, socks, and ready made clothing. Most of the goods were low grade cotton goods.

Witness said his Workshop, containing the interpreter's re-interpretation to the defendants.

"The interpreter has evidently formed his own opinion," remarked Mr. Shenton. "There were only traces of a small stock. The value of the stock before the fire would not be more than \$1,000, containing the witness. Ten feet from the back of the shop he found a quantity of rat and wood shavings. He also found three packages of shavings in newspapers, which were saturated with kerosene.

Mr. Shenton objected to witness giving an expert opinion on the amount of kerosene, and to the expression "saturated," in view of what the Government Analyst had said.

Witness said he was asked after washing his hands they still smelled of kerosene. In reply to Mr. Shenton witness said he would be prepared to advise payment of a claim of \$1000 with \$20 for the four sewing machines found. The stock left was such that he would expect to find in a shop of this kind. The value of the stock would vary from time to time.

(Case proceeding.)

THE DISASTROUS FLOODS.

RELIEF FOR THE STARVING PEOPLE.

The Hon. Mr. S. B. C. Rose, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, returned yesterday from Canton, where he had been investigating the conditions following recent floods in the Tak Hing and Fat Shan districts, especially at Sai Chu.

A sum of \$500,000 has already been spent in immediate relief to starving people, the official Canton Relief Bureau having spent \$200,000 and the Canton Merchants and the Tung Wa Hospital each \$170,000. It was decided in Canton that another \$150,000 should be expended at once in equal portions by the three agencies named. The total thus spent in immediate relief will be \$900,000.

Another \$500,000, in similar equal portions, is to be expended on temporary embankments—the labourers on which will be paid in kind, many shipments of which have been forwarded for that purpose, while it is estimated that \$1,000,000 will be needed for permanent relief.

A CLAIM AND COUNTER-CLAIM.

In the Summary Court this morning the Lam Siu Kee firm sued Tung Seng and Co. for \$684.84 being the balance on goods sold and delivered. There was a counter-claim for \$388.74 for the late and lost delivery.

Mr. Dixon, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist's office, appeared in support of the claim and the defendant company was represented by Mr. Gardiner.

Referring to the counter-claim Mr. Gardiner said that in October last the defendants ordered from the plaintiffs, and the latter promised to supply, 500 pieces of seagress at the price of \$2.20 per picul less 2 per cent discount. Plaintiffs failed to deliver the goods on October 31st and delivered a portion on January 5, 1915.

Mr. Dixon replied that the whole of the arrangement was verbal and the understanding was that if the plaintiffs had seagress at any time they would deliver it. There was no special stipulation as regards delivery and there was no date fixed; that was why there was no written contract.

Mr. Gardiner observed that there was a claim by one of the parties undertaking to pay \$500 in respect of the loss which the defendant had sustained.

Mr. Dixon said that was not admitted and as regards the claim for the resin the defendants signed the plaintiffs book and never made any complaint until months afterwards.

Mr. Gardiner: It was raised when we handed over \$720.22 on January 6th in the settlement of all claims. The parties on that transaction were then square.

The case was adjourned for the production of a cheque.

THE QUEEN'S ROAD ARSON CHARGE.

A Further Hearing.

The charge of arson against the master and four foks of the tailor's shop at 138 Queen's Road East was further heard at the Magistrate's this afternoon before Mr. Lindell. Mr. P. H. King, Assistant Superintendent of Police, prosecuted and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Harcourt, defended.

Mr. King, of the Public Works Department, said that on July 6 he went to the premises and made a plan (produce d), after the interior of the building, a three storey one, had been gutted by fire. The roof appeared to be intact.

Mr. E. R. Dovey, Government Analyst, said that on July 6 he received from Inspector Gordon six articles, a bedquilt, parcel of shavings, and a tub containing some liquid. There was quite a fair quantity, but they could not be described as saturated with kerosene.

Cross examined, witness said he found considerably more water than kerosene. Mr. E. A. Lamont, surveyor, gave evidence of surveying the premises on July 6 after the fire on behalf of the insurance company, the Mitsui Bussan Kai Co. He found that the fire had left in position only badly charred floor beams, and the roof, which was intact, the rafters being only slightly charred.

Some portions of the stock were left, including part rolls of silk, cashmere, cotton piece goods, singlets, socks, and ready made clothing. Most of the goods were low grade cotton goods.

Witness said his Workshop, containing the interpreter's re-interpretation to the defendants.

"The interpreter has evidently formed his own opinion," remarked Mr. Shenton. "There were only traces of a small stock. The value of the stock before the fire would not be more than \$1,000, containing the witness. Ten feet from the back of the shop he found a quantity of rat and wood shavings. He also found three packages of shavings in newspapers, which were saturated with kerosene.

Mr. Shenton objected to witness giving an expert opinion on the amount of kerosene, and to the expression "saturated," in view of what the Government Analyst had said.

Witness said he was asked after washing his hands they still smelled of kerosene. In reply to Mr. Shenton witness said he would be prepared to advise payment of a claim of \$1000 with \$20 for the four sewing machines found. The stock left was such that he would expect to find in a shop of this kind. The value of the stock would vary from time to time.

SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

DIETETICIAN'S prescribes Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves pain in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any other remedy they can compound.

"It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years, and no home is complete without it. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists."

Dr. J. P. (Reserve).

DEBTOR ARRESTED.

SQUEAL TO BANKRUPTCY EXAMINATION.

A Chinese named Lam Pang, who gave his age as 30, and said he was the managing partner of the Kwong Wo firm, land dealer, Yau-mah, was arrested yesterday and ordered to be detained in custody in view of various statements made in connection with his public examination in bankruptcy.

Mr. Preston appeared on behalf of several creditors.

Lam Pang, in answer to the Official Receiver, said he became managing partner of the Kwong Wo firm in 1912, when he left school. He had no experience and went from the clerk room to the position of managing partner. His share amounted to \$300 which he received from his father. A brother, four years his senior, also had a share in the firm which was also paid for by debtor's father. The firm's capital was \$2,500 and debtor entered the concern when it was one year old.

Debts due by the firm amounted to \$14,000, as was shown in the statement of affairs. The Official Receiver: Have you placed in the list of debts due by the firm any that were not really due to him?

Debtor answered he had not.

Regarding an item of \$150 entered as due to a money loan association debtor said the matter was purely personal and had been put in the statements of affairs in error.

The firm, continued debtor, lost several thousand dollars about a year ago owing to a partner withdrawing his capital. The accounts of the firm were never reckoned up and he was not sure then how much the firm lost.

The sworn liabilities, said the Official Receiver in answer to the Chief Justice, were put down at over \$14,000 and assets were expected to raise \$3,000. The Official Receiver asked him would attempt to prove that the liabilities were not any thing like that amount but there was no doubt as to assets.

Debtor said he was not sure when the meeting of creditors was held. He was not present himself, but was with his father in the latter's shop. He denied that three telephone messages were sent to him or his father while the meeting was being held, yet after the meeting creditors entered his shop and had it closed by the Court bailiff.

An offer of 30 per cent made by him was refused by the creditors who pressed for 70 per cent. When the Court watchman entered the shop after the creditors meeting he admitted that all the stock of land was picked up and labelled for Singapore and Peru, but the land had not been sold.

Debtor said he collected over \$1,000 from a first hand sold after the Court watchman entered the shop and thought he told him (the Official Receiver) that a Court watchman had taken all the shop shops, he kept the money received chop, and did not now know the whereabouts of the money received chop, nor the received deposits chop.

Debtor further said that while the Court watchman were on the ground floor along with four execution creditors, he paid out over \$1,000 to a firm's representative on the first floor; this at a time when he knew he owed over \$14,000 and that his shop, etc. was valued at about \$5,000, and then the shop was seized. Since then he had also made several payments to relatives, and \$500 to a countryman.

Several alterations and peculiar mistakes in the firm's books was brought to the attention of debtor by the Official Receiver. No satisfactory answers were forthcoming regarding payments supposed to have been made for the firm. In spite of the fact that the firm was losing money several of debtor's friends deposited money in the concern to the extent of \$8,000.

The Chief Justice asked the Official Receiver if he contended all the deposits were of a bogus nature.

The Official Receiver replied that he would make comparisons between the cash book and the list of cash payments for goods bought. Those goods had not been shown in the goods book in which the deposits were entered.

Debtor, interrogated by the Official Receiver regarding several "remarkable coincidences" relative to entries in the cash book and non-entries, said he kept all the books himself as he wrote them.

The Official Receiver at the close of the examination made an application under section 84 of the Ordinance. Under that section, he said, there was ample reason to suppose that the debtor had been guilty of offences under the Ordinance and he had therefore to ask that the Court make an order that the debtor be detained in custody until he could be taken before a Magistrate.

Bail in the sum of \$500 was refused.

CHINESE SMUGGLERS INVENT REMARKABLE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 23.—Captain O. T. Connell of the immigration bureau here is credited with discovering a remarkable system of communication which he claims to be in vogue among Chinese smugglers. According to Connell, when Chinese enter the big smuggling rings certain secret messages are passed along their bodies. This serves to carry them into the inner councils of the organizations. From time to time messages are tattooed on Chinese, Connell declares, and these tattoo letters give other members of their gang the communication, passing along without watchful secret service men being aware of it. Even when the messages are delivered to closely watched prisoners, the secret message makes it practically impossible for spies to get into the confidence of the mysterious ostacals.

A MASTER REMEDY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is master over cramp colic, dysentery, and all intestinal pains. One dose relieves, a second dose is necessary to effect a cure. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

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CANTON ITEMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, August 16.

NEW APPOINTMENT FLOOD RELIEF. The Chief of Police, Mr. Fat, has been appointed Superintendent of the Flood Relief Administration. His salary is \$240 a month, but he returns it all month by month, to help to swell the relief fund.

PRESIDENT'S GIFT TO GOVERNOR CHANG. Governor Chang has received from President Yuan a gift of a beautiful fan and two rolls of raw silk as a sign of the President's appreciation of his valuable services this summer. The Governor is highly gratified by the unexpected gift.

TO CLEAN STREET DRAINS. During the heavy rain of the 10th inst., the attention of the Chief of Police was directed to the fact that water stands for a long time in many of the Sai Kwan streets, indicating that the drain pipes are clogged. Hence, he has issued an order requesting the inhabitants of each street to investigate these drains and see that all are promptly and thoroughly cleaned.

OVERALL LOSS RECOVERED. It is now officially reported that General Long has fully recovered from the slight injury to his foot at the time of the bomb throwing episode.

RUMOUR MOLES FROM OCTY. Governor Chang has granted the request of Canton homeholders to allow bamboo poles to come in duty free during September and October. These are to be used for supporting the walls of partly collapsed buildings during repair work.

NEW TYPHOON STATION. The business of the King Chow Custom House has increased so rapidly of late that the Superintendent, Mr. Chu Wai Chiu, has asked permission of the Governor to have a typhoon signal station established there.

NEGLECT OF WOUNDED. Recently the Foreign Office issued a White Paper containing further correspondence and reports by United States officials on the treatment of British prisoners of war and interned civilians in Germany. Although, for the most part, these reports, which relate to internment in April and May, indicate that conditions in the camps are better than in the early months of the war, there is still ample room for improvement. Complaints as to the insufficiency of food are general, and to mention only one other matter, Sir E. Grey had to direct attention so recently as May 18, to information furnished to him that wounded prisoners had in certain cases been neglected, with the result that they had eventually been found necessary to amputate limbs which were promptly treated would have saved.

In the first document printed, dated April 27, Sir E. Grey requests the American Ambassador to have inquiries made as to the treatment of the prisoners at the Sidor Zollhaus Camp, Schleswig, where being starved.

Dr. Omesory, of the United States Navy, who forthwith inspected the camp, reported that it accommodated 2,000 prisoners of war, 479 of whom were British non-commissioned officers and men. All were employed on light agricultural work.

The prisoners (he writes) are called in the morning at 5.30 o'clock. At six a.m. they are given a ration of gruel, and twice a week they have a ration of coffee. On this sustenance they are supposed to work until noon. The midday meal is very substantial, consisting usually of about a litre and a half of thick soup, with vegetables, meat, and once a week fish or meat soup. They receive a daily ration of 300 grammes of bread. This bread is served out every five days.

The British prisoners, with the exception of the non-commissioned officers, were badly clothed—the majority of them in their own uniforms, which were badly worn and torn. They were also poorly shod, the shoes of the majority of them being torn or worn out; all of them were sorely in need of shoes.

As this camp is supposed to be a working camp, it seems to me that only prisoners who are physically fit to do the work should be quartered here. In the so-called hospital were probably thirty patients at the time of my visit. Of these six were British. One of them had been there for a month with an attack of dysentery. His condition was pitiable—suffering more than the non-commissioned officers, who were well clothed and well shod. Although he received medical treatment there was no effort made to give him special diet, which he sadly needed. I obtained the promise of the commandant that he would be immediately transferred to the military hospital in Flensburg.

The other cases were those with a dropsical condition of the extremities due to a weak heart. There was one British prisoner who was still suffering from the effects of typhoid fever. Men in such poor physical condition have no business being quartered in such an encampment. They are in need of special diet and careful nursing.

A CHINESE IN POSSESSION OF EXPLOSIVES.

Quantities of explosive material were stated to have been found in the possession of a Chinese charged on remand by Inspector Brown at the Magistrate's this morning, before Mr. Lindell. Mr. W. B. Hind, who defended, pleaded not guilty to a charge of being in possession of an unlawful purpose, but guilty to the charge of being in possession without the consent of the Chief Superintendent of Police.

Mr. E. B. Dovey, Government Analyst, described the contents of four packages he received on August 9th from Chinese constable 194. The first contained 40 copper tubes; the second 125 oz. of potassium chlorate; an impudent oz. of explosive material; the third 29 1/2 oz. portions of fulminating silver, which he had destroyed as being dangerous; and the fourth 43 glass bottles, hermetically sealed, each containing 1/2 oz. of strong sulphuric acid. He also received four iron cases. The copper tubes were suitable for making detonators, and the glass tubes were suitable for making explosive material.

In an extremely dangerous case, carry such materials together in a basket unless

THE TEUTON AND THE
BRITISH VIEW.ENGLISH M. A. REPLIES TO
GERMAN SCHOOLMASTER.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The following is a translation of a recent correspondence between Mr. E. W. Hallifax, M. A., Senior Assistant Master at Mill Hill School, London, and a German schoolmaster:—

Dear Mr. Hallifax,—I have learnt to esteem you as one who thinks ethically. I therefore turn to you now with the most urgent request to write me replies to all the following questions, to all the questions which greatly stir me, since I cannot even yet believe beyond doubt, as most of my brother Germans do, that the whole English nation can have such so low as to carry on further the betrayal of the world's civilisation which the attack on our nation represents. You are an Englishman, just as I am a German. Therefore I appeal not to your political or military judgment, but to your purely human, ethical thought—to your conscience, which knows no limit of nationality. What nation on the whole earth has higher achievements in civilisation to defend than the Germans? We fight on behalf of the inheritance of Goethe, and Schiller, and Kant, and Beethoven, which we hold sacred. Not enough that our heroes oppose their bodies to the huge masses of half-barbarous Russia, which of course, is not a civilised nation, and knows not what it does. No, the unheard of thing is that England, in addition to its own paid mercenaries, incites against us the yellow and the black races, and savages of every nation, abuses us as Huns, and will not rest until, with the auxiliary hordes from Asia, and Africa, with Mongolians, Indians, and negroes, it has annihilated the nation of Schiller and Luther. And all this purely out of

COMMERCIAL ENVY AND
RIVALRY.

I regard it as monstrous. Has not the earth room for two? Why did England lock with so much envy at the growth of our trade and of our influence? Did not the exuberant strength of our people force us thereto? Were we not obliged to build a fleet just because England refused to guarantee the inviolability of merchant shipping at the Hague Conference? How could this commercial envy grow so strong that to-day England is not ashamed to incite half the world against us? One people after the other is driven by England to face the steel. Belgium has been left to bleed to death by England without effective aid. France, whose blindness we as Huns, and whom we all recognise as our only honest military opponent; we forgive them their lies and boastfulness as being a blood-thirsty Roman people.

France is economically and will soon also be a military power, lost. You know how Faust says to Mephisto (let the world be buried in the face of England, which drives other nations against the German fire): "Thou griest most compassedly at the fate of thousands." The lordly English themselves sit at home and endeavour to buy soldiers, and create prejudice in their newspapers by delicious charges and calumnies against our soldiers. We here are filled with noblest enthusiasm. Gerhard Hauptmann has found the right answer to all the outcry of our enemies over the destruction of Belgian works of art, unfortunately rendered necessary as punishment for treacherous attacks. "The shot-riddled breast of one of our heroic German brothers

OUT-WEIGHS ALL THE ART
TREASURES OF LOUVAIN."

The whole German people has followed its Emperor with the old hymn of Luther, "Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott," and the spirit of our great Schiller marches at the head of our victorious armies with the words: "We resolve to be a united people of brothers, nor part from one another in any danger or distress." We are fighting for the free development of our civilisation against a world of hatred and envy, and as surely as a moral order in the universe—a higher righteous power—exists, Germany can never be conquered. We are fighting a holy war, in which our great minds, those of the past and those still living amongst us, who incessantly inspire and teach us with spoken and written word, support us. For it is no easy task, especially as we have to combat all the lies scattered abroad by England—controlling, as she does, all the cables.

England is fighting, or rather makes others fight, for her trade interests. True, I read of voices raised in England against the war. A protest of English scholars, which was announced at the beginning of August, could not, of course, raise an effective echo in your country, where mammoth hunters and sportsmen are the decisive factors, and the former Cabinet Minister, Burns, delivered a speech against the war, declaring, "It brought no advantage. If England had remained neutral she could have done a gigantic business as chief purveyor to the belligerent States." O these miserable, mean reasons of the tradesman's soul! It is asserted that you are fighting against militarism, which has its source in our Emperor. You yourself complained that in England little was known or understood about German life and ways. The Englishman has from time immemorial considered it beneath his dignity to inform himself accurately as to other people's affairs.

What is known in England as to the powers of our Emperor, as to his position relatively to our nation, to our militarism? We are perpetually being confused with Russia and Czarism. O.

WHAT WOULD CARLYLE SAY?

Has the good spirit of the great Scotchman no longer a home in England?

Does no one rise up in your country to-day and proclaim to you, as Carlyle did in 1870, what it is that Germany is fighting for, and why we are bound to conquer? Amidst the materialists, the commercial and mercenary minds, are there no longer any ethical minds in England? I have seen too much good in England to despair of moral progress, the eternally good and divine element in man, I have one last hope—that there are even in England also like Carlyle. And therefore I beg you earnestly by the power of the appreciation of our national life, which you possess so highly, to write to me, how you as a man with moral feeling, think about the war which England is waging with mercenaries and Asiatics against our nation?

I remain, in recollection of our friendly cooperation last year at this time, yours H. R.

(REPLY, SLIGHTLY CURTAILED.)

December, 1914.

Dear Herr R.—Since I wrote in July I have often thought of you, and always with cordial good-will and friendship, and should certainly have sent you an earlier greeting if I had known how and whither. That you, like myself, are deeply distressed by these terrible events, I do not doubt. I cannot indeed expect you to share all my convictions and views, any more than I can admit the rightness of the judgments you express upon England, because you start from different data. But has it never occurred to you that some of the most important facts have been deliberately withheld from you, and other utterly false statements imposed upon you? Instances enough of the latter are contained in your letter. (Here follows a refutation, and a warning against the lies emanating from German spies, from Wolff's Bureau, and "Berlin correspondents" of the foreign press.)

For the rest your letter consists of self-complaisant assumptions without any kind of reasoned justification. You call our army an army of mercenaries. Are not German officers and generals who choose military service as their profession paid likewise? And if so, may not they as justly be called mercenaries as our officers and privates who voluntarily choose this branch of the paid State service instead of another? In England men are not regarded as Kanonenfutter ("food for cannon")—an expression applied to the lower ranks by German officers. There are many people in England, and in every country, whose motto is, "My country, right or wrong." But there are also hundreds of thousands—I believe millions—who still love truth and justice better than the country they love so well, and who would not for a moment hesitate, if need be, to rise up and confess before all the world "We are wrong." We have much to deplore in our national life, but the whole British people to the last man knows that.

WE ARE NOT GUILTY OF THIS
WAR.

Knows that we left no stone unturned to prevent it, knows that we are indeed fighting for our existence and our independence. Otherwise for no selfish end, for no temporal possession, but in order to fulfil a solemn obligation to Belgium and to Europe.

Germany had the same obligation and had given the same pledge, but it was to her a mere "scrap of paper."

To me this war represents the bankruptcy of a civilisation based on mere reason and non-moral forces, and its impotence, apart from the spirit of Christianity, to regulate human life and hold human society together. It is as if the evil in the world under its vaunted civilisation had grown so great that it could only be purged by the victorious sacrifice of millions. You know that for 30 years the German language and German life have been my chief interest, that I have great regard and admiration for many of your countrymen, and that I counted them among my best friends. I don't think you will charge me with undue partiality for our present Government, or indeed, for anything merely, because it is English. But I ought to know something more than Germans can possibly know of what my countrymen think and feel. Allow me, therefore, to make the following statements:

IT IS ABSOLUTELY UNTRUE

that we as a nation feel any kind of commercial jealousy or envy of Germany's trade and influence (does our Free Trade point to it?), to say nothing of our hating Germany or going to war with her from any such motives. Should we, e.g., in that case have been so content to allow practically all Englishmen to be driven out of the English hotel service as waiters and managers?

No, it has been part of German policy to invent this envy and hatred, and the whole German nation has been sedulously educated and incited to hate England in order to supply the impetus for the creation of an invincible fleet which in combination with an invincible army should one day have Europe, and above all, "the great enemy England," at its mercy. We know quite well from German lips

WHY THE GREAT GERMAN
FLEET WAS BUILT.

Do you suppose we are unacquainted with the utterances of the Pan-German press, with the teaching of Bernhardi, Treitschke, Nietzsche, and many another? They leave it beyond doubt. They even boast that for them there is no higher right than might, and that Germany is the "Superman" among the nations. And this party has got the mastery of the German Government, deceived the German people, and

BEFOOLED THE VAIN EMPEROR.

And this war, and the barbarous inhuman methods with which it is waged, are the true-born offspring of this new paganism—of this "will to power." I was recently told by a lady who has for eight years been teaching English to German officers in Berlin that they used to say to her, "We should have war to-morrow if it weren't for S.M. (His Majesty)"—thus making it clear enough what they and other people wanted.

Belgium has been foully murdered. For no fault except that it had the courage to refuse a traitorous demand, and to defend its soil against the tyrant's violence, a little State has seen its towns plundered and its blasted, its population homeless and starving, its old men, women and children mutilated and butchered by nameless deeds, to excuse and palliate which lying charges have been brought against the victims, which, as I can prove to you, have been related by official Germans, and by witnesses friendly to Germany. Such a crime is unique in the history of the world, inexperience, a crime which can never be forgotten, or forgiven, one that is so inconceivable that any person that retains a feeling for honour, justice and humanity could not attempt to defend. I should not like to be called a Hun, but I should still less like to have to blush for a Kultur which makes possible and approves such things. It is

AN INSULT TO LUTHER AND
SCHILLER.

the prophet and the poet of freedom, to Kant, the champion of truth, to Goethe, and Beethoven, even to invoke their names at such a time as the present. Let Schiller speak:—

"Das Leben ist der Guter hochstes nicht. Der Uebel grösstes aber ist die Schuld."

("Life is not the highest good, but the gravest evil is guilt.") But obviously these sentiments are out of date, and who now believes that "All Schuld reicht sich auf Erden?" ("All guilt avenges itself on earth")? The very reasons advanced by Germany in self-justification are the negation of all ethical thought.

Neither Russia, France, nor England made or desired this war (all three were unprepared), nor perhaps did the German nation, left to itself. We possess irrefutable proofs, e.g., documents found on fallen German officers, that even in June, before the murder of the Austrian Archduke, the German Government was planning and making secret preparations for the war.

Germany and Austria, as the words of the German Foreign Office imply (cp. also those of the German Ambassador at Vienna "Germany knew quite well what she was doing in backing up Austria") demonstrated all the intense efforts made by England to arrange the differences between Russia and Austria, and declared war on Russia the moment the latter took the first precautions against the preparations which Germany had for weeks been making in secret. What has filled Germany with such maddened rage against England? The fact that she could, and would, have prevented the war with Russia and France, had she not been absolutely convinced that England would, and indeed must, stand aloof. Is not that in itself sufficient proof that Germany willed the war? If not against both powers, against France, whom, as Germans have frequently told us, she meant to destroy? But before she knew that England would stand by Belgium, she had already declared war on Russia and France.

Hence the cry of treachery against England. Moreover, we now know from the lips of Italian Statesmen that Austria and

GERMANY ATTEMPTED TO
KINDLE THIS WAR IN 1912.

Had France or Russia attacked Germany, our sympathies would not have been with them, and if France had violated the neutrality of Belgium, we should have been her opponent. Our attitude to this question has been the same in 1914 as in 1912.

Why were we forced to "let Belgium bleed to death without effective aid"? Because an Expeditionary Force cannot be equipped in a day, whilst German troops were massed on the Belgian frontier (for manoeuvres, treachery?) long before the declaration of war.

Your text emphasises Germany's unreadiness, but all the more Germany's bad faith and cynicism. For the long and meditated attack through Belgium, not only had strategic railways been built up to the Belgian frontier, but gun platforms had been erected in time of peace on ground acquired nominally for factories. Nevertheless, the German people are made to believe that this is a defensive war, and a White Book is published in which the most important telegrams and documents that prove the contrary are suppressed. "I have been able to read and compare both English and German White Books. Why are you not allowed to do the same? And yet, 'magnum est veritas et prevalebit,' and the saying has been justified by all the experience and observation of my life. Some day the German people will discover that they have been beguiled into an unspeakable evil war of aggression." Then

THERE WILL BE A TERRIBLE
AWAKENING.

Meanwhile, we take calmly the contemptuous arrogance and undeserved hatred, whilst deeply deploring the blindness of a once high-minded nation which disavows its noblest qualities. Or is it true that the whole of Germany has adopted Nietzsche's saying?—"You say it is the good cause that sanctifies every war. I tell you it is the good war that sanctifies every cause." In any case, Germany must undergo a mighty reformation before the "world that possesses moral feeling" can have anything in common with her.

To you remember Bismarck's reflection on his past life given at the end of Busch's "Tagebuch-blätter"? He (Bismarck) gazed awhile silently before him, and then lamented to us that he had little joy and satisfaction from his political work. No one loved him for it. He had made one happy by it, neither himself, nor his family, nor others, but he had made many unhappy. "But for me," he said, "there would not have been three great wars, 80,000 men would not have perished, and parents, brothers, sisters, and widows would not be in mourning. That, however, I have settled with God. But of joy I have had little or none from all that I have done; on the other hand, much vexation and toil."—With kind regards, yours sincerely,

E. W. HALLIFAX.

December, 1914.

Dear Mr. Hallifax.—An agreement between us on political matters is impossible. I could refute each one of your statements from my own knowledge. I am doubly sorry that you repeat the legends of English newspapers as to the influence of Bernhardi, Treitschke and Nietzsche. You yourself know, on the other hand, how great is the quite different influence of Schiller and Goethe on our thought and action.

The ultimate, deepest cause of the world catastrophe that has burst upon us all, I am convinced, two-fold: (1) The ever growing materialism of our time; (2) the fact that the pure teaching of Christ, which as all modern researches show is preserved with some certainty only in the Sermon on the Mount and some Parables, has been more and more distorted by the Church since the phantastic obscurantist Paul. If the pure teaching of Christ has been proclaimed for the last 2,000 years, instead of false doctrines of the (Protestant and Catholic) Church, this war would not have happened.

The exertions made by England, the advertisements in connection with recruiting which I myself have seen in English papers, the cowardice of the most powerful fleet in the world, the bringing up of more and more hordes of black and brown auxiliaries, enrage every German.

We are fighting a terribly grave conflict against four great Powers. You will understand that this is only rendered possible by unprecedented enthusiasm, and absolute devotion to the Fatherland. 1813 was a trifle compared with what we are now experiencing. All the good and great minds of our nation march with our soldiers, and at their head Schiller, without whom we could not possess the spiritual strength for this unequal contest. Therefore, it is this unequal phrase to say that we fight in no mere phrase to say that we fight in the sacred conflict. My watchword is Goethe.

A cordial farewell. I hate no individual Englishman. As little do I hate English civilisation. I reverence Shakespeare, Carlyle, Shelley, Ruskin and Turner, and many others, most highly. I am grateful for much that advantaged me in England, and to you especially for your friendship. If I survive the war, I hope we shall be able to reach a better understanding later.—I remain, your

H. R.

January, 1915.

Dear Herr R.—To reply to your last letter would be a long, and, in the end, a fruitless task. There is much in it that touches me deeply, and at least the fact that it proves more clearly than ever that you are for the time being

INCURABLY OBSESSED.

That you are dead to all facts whilst giving unlimited credence to the most malicious lies of your Government and press. Otherwise you could not, e.g., write of "the cowardice of the most powerful fleet of the world." Whom then is this fleet to fight? The German fleet, "openly and chivalrously"? No, the "chivalrous" German mines and torpedoes, behind which the German fleet covers, except when a few cruisers, confident that they are unobserved, steal out of hiding to bombard undefended seaside resorts and to massacre women and children. That the British Fleet wishes for nothing better than to meet the German fleet on equal terms, every German who has not lost or mortgaged his reason knows.

Presumably the murder of numbers of French and British wounded, which is established by eye-witnesses, among others by an old pupil of mine; the frequently proved instances of German troops disguising themselves in French and British uniforms; the driving of French and Belgian prisoners in front of this German line as a shield against the enemy's bullets and the torpedoes of merchant ships, are to be regarded as examples of the "open and chivalrous" way in which the war is waged between Germans and French.

A letter recently received from the daughter of a celebrated German University professor said: "It is all beyond my power to grasp; I know no Germans who could do such atrocious things as are here imputed to the Germans, and are, alas, in some cases proved. Many noble-minded Germans have no conception how terrible the conduct of German soldiers and officers has been, and all think that this war is a defensive war. I hear frequently from my mother and sisters; of course, one cannot express one's views in letters to Germany."

In 1870 Paris, a fortified city, was besieged for months before the King William and the Crown Prince Friedrich decided to bombard it. Now Germany makes it her aim to slay with bombs as many unarmed citizens, women and children, as possible. This measures the difference between 1870 and 1915, between the first and the second William, and serves to characterise modern Germany, which is

REGARDLESS OF ALL MORALITY.

has elevated lying to a political industry, excites the laughter of the world by its self-exaltation and the world's horror by its wilful cruelty and blood-thirstiness, appearing to mankind as an incarnate Mephisto, the foe of the good, the true, and the beautiful.

The evil that ministers to its thirst for domination, otherwise called "the free development of its civilisation"—it names good; the good that stands in its way, evil.

Why try to deny their influence to Nietzsche, Treitschke and Bernhardi? In Weichelt's book on Zarathustra I read that "the time is steeped in Nietzsche's thoughts and temper." Reich declares that no writer of the more serious class is so much read as Nietzsche. In his "Philosophic Credo" Heuser says that the period since 1870 found in Nietzsche the new favourite "great popularity." But, be that as it may, the practice of German statesmen, generals and political writers, corresponds so exactly to the precepts of those august minds that we need not inquire whether they deliberately followed such precepts, or devised them independently.

Censor the pitiful attempts to excuse Germany's action. Not as weak-willed blunderers have we undertaken the fearful task of this war. We wanted it. Because we had to wish it, and could wish it—Germany strikes. If it conquers new realms for its genius the priesthood of all the gods will sing songs of praise to the good war. In order that spirit might conquer we were obliged to forge the mightiest weapons for it. The fashioning of such weapons was possible only because millions of industrious persons transformed the poor Germany into the rich Germany, which was then able to prepare and conduct the war as a great industry. Now we know what the war is for. Not for French or Polish territories, nor for billions of money. No! to hasten the storm flag of the Empire on the narrow channel that opens and locks the road to the Ocean. These words are from the "New York Times" translation of an article by Harden. But perhaps you reject Harden's witness likewise. Well, for every voice you reject, fifty others make themselves heard, proclaiming pretty much the same thing—the thing that your Government from policy conceals and strives for.

What would you think of an Englishman, who as a descendant of Shakespeare, Milton, and others, claimed the right to attack, plunder and slaughter his neighbours, and boasted the while that the spirit of Shakespeare was marching before him, and giving him the spiritual strength necessary for the sacred conflict?

Or didn't Germany attack anybody? Permit me then this simple question, which says far too little and yet an immense deal. Could not Germany have presented this war? The whole new German world answers "Yes," and I disbelieve that there is a single even half-informed and sincere German who could say "No" to it. The "Berliner Tageblatt" is said to have written: "The German people did not, as in 1913, wish for war. The German people have only a fragmentary knowledge of the diplomatic prelude to the war." Why, as an American writer remarks, did Germany and Austria not dare to publish any of the correspondence that was exchanged between them prior to the war? Yes, why?

All this is clear to "the black and brown races, and savages of every nation," who are voluntarily taking part in this war because their higher moral sense is revolted by Germany's conduct, and impels them thereto. To you, dear Herr R., I wish all good—above all that you may soon return unharmed from the fiery ordeal. At present you are blind and deaf. This, I, who am twice your age, cannot regret in you.

Someday you will be disillusioned. I hope as painlessly as possible, and will think differently. Meanwhile your watchword is Goethe. But I wonder whether with all his genius he ever found the true path of life for himself or others? Even his own confessions make me doubt it. "What is there in life at all?" he said. "At the bottom it has been nothing but toil and trouble, and I can say that in my 75 years I haven't known four weeks of real comfort." I have no belief in the world, and have learnt to despair. To me the phantastic obscurantist Faust seems to have attained something better. With kind greetings, yours sincerely, E. W. HALLIFAX.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A SHANGHAI SENSATION.

EUROPEAN SHOTS HIS WIFE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SHANGHAI, Aug. 17, 2.10 p.m.

Senior Warder Macfarlane, of the Municipal Guard, shot his wife with a shot-gun and fired at and wounded his wife's sister yesterday evening.

He was remanded on a charge of murder at the British Court to-day.

Prisoner said that he was under the influence of drink when the crime was committed.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE VARIOUS FRONTS.

GERMAN INTRIGUING IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE BRITISH PROGRESSING IN THE DARDANELLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

PERSISTENT ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

LONDON, August 16.

A Petrograd *communiqué* announces that there is no change in the position of Riga, but the fighting has become more severe in the Dvinsk district.

Persistent German attacks between the Narva and the Bug have been repulsed, and the Russians have checked the Austro-German attacks on the railway between Siedlitz and Lukow, taking 800 prisoners.

The attacks on the Novogeorgievsk fortress were generally repulsed.

GREEK RECRUITS CALLED UP.

KING AND PREMIER AT VARIANCE.

LONDON, August 15.

A telegram from Athens says that a Royal Decree calls up to the colours the Class 1915 recruits.

M. Venizelos had a further audience with the King, lasting for two hours.

It is stated that his interviews with the King have been somewhat stormy. M. Venizelos, on departing from the Palace, was accented an ovation.

It is believed that M. Venizelos will only expose his views to the King when His Majesty summons him to return to power.

Certain German circles in Athens are spreading reports that M. Venizelos has changed his views, and accuse him of lacking in character. They say that the breach between him and King Constantine is as insurmountable as that between Bismarck and the Kaiser.

EXPOSURE OF GERMAN INTRIGUES.

HIGH OFFICIALS IMPLICATED.

LONDON, August 16.

The *New York World* devotes three pages to the exposure of German intrigues in the United States, based on correspondence between the representatives of the German Government, including Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, with its agents in the United States, including the fomenting of strikes, the subsidizing of newspapers, and the financing of lecturers and authors. The chief agents were Count Bernstorff (the Ambassador), Captain Paper, Dr. Albert (chief German financial agent) and well-known financiers of Berlin, Frankfurt and New York. It is estimated that two million dollars weekly were thus expended.

The *World* states that while protesting against shipments of munitions to the Allies the German Government actually owns one company which is secretly building munition works in the United States, and asserts that this company is now negotiating to supply Great Britain and Russia with munitions, though it does not intend to deliver the goods.

The *Providence Journal* asserts that the Government at Washington is about to take action which will result in sensational disclosures of persistent violations of the neutrality laws by the German Embassy officials, and others. It says that a bag of documents found in the possession of a German secret service agent proved the passport frauds at New York and elsewhere to be directly attributable to Captain Roy-Ed, the German Naval Attaché. It included a list of German Reservist officers who were to be returned to Europe on forged passports. At the head of the list was the name of Captain Horn, who attempted to explode the Vanceboro bridge on the Canadian border.

It is stated that Horn has signed a confession implicating a high German Government official in the United States.

The *Journal* concludes that the United States Government can remain silent no longer in view of the immense amount of evidence, including attempts to bribe the Labour leaders to create a conspiracy among banking institutions controlled by German-Americans, to poison horses and mules at New Orleans, to involve the United States with Mexico, to stir up strikes and sedition by forming alleged Peace Associations and to compel the Government to act in a fraudulent plot prepared against British warships outside New York harbour.

THE KAISER AND HIS CHANCELLOR.

LONDON, August 15.

Information from a good source shows that the relations between the Kaiser and the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, are less cordial than formerly. It is said that the resignation of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg is imminent, and that his probable successor is General von Bissing (ex-Governor-General of Belgium). Some circles in Berlin regard von Bissing as "the strong man with the iron hand," who will be of inestimable value to Germany when peace negotiations are opened.

THE POPE'S SYMPATHY FOR WAR VICTIMS.

LONDON, August 15.

The Pope has issued a *bull* according to a Munich paper, in which he has set at 10,000 marks for the relief of the suffering and the fate he deplors.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

WHY THEY WERE UNDERTAKEN.

LONDON, August 16.

An excellent effect has been produced by the publication by the British Ambassador of a statement regarding the extent of the British Naval and Military participation in the war, says a Petrograd telegram.

The Ambassador states that when Turkey declared war, Russia asked Great Britain to divert a portion of the Turkish fleet to the Caucasus by a counter demonstration at some other point: hence the operations in the Dardanelles.

The *Norva Freema* pays tribute to the priceless services of the British Fleet, including the keeping open of the port of Archangel. It glowingly praises the British creation of an enormous army and the gallantry shown by the British troops, and points out the danger of a premature move on the Western front.

BRITISH PROGRESS AT THE DARDANELLES.

LONDON, August 16.

A Turkish *communiqué* indicates that the British have been progressing since the landing at Arslanli, in Gallipoli, as it says that Turkish artillery on Friday dispersed a battalion of infantry on Friday on the Anafarta Plain, while it claims to have repulsed an attack on the Turkish right wing north of Arslanli on Thursday.

FRANCE DEPENDENT UPON ENGLAND FOR COAL.

LONDON, August 15.

Upon learning of the latest order prohibiting the exportation of any British coal except under a licence, the French Government immediately sent a high official to London to represent the complete dependence of France upon England for coal. Every assurance has now been given that the exportation will be facilitated to the utmost degree possible.

THE ITALIANS STILL ADVANCING.

LONDON, August 16.

A Rome *communiqué* announces that enemy armoured trains attacked the railway station of Soravalle in the valley of Adige and the Italian positions south-east of Montebelluna, but were repulsed.

The Italians advanced considerably in the valley of Sexten and the Pizzo and Montebelluna districts.

(Havas Service.)

PARIS, August 15.

Yesterday, east of Lille Road, we exploded a German ammunition depot.

To-day, between Oise and Aisne, we exploded mines and occupied the caves. Nineteen Allied aeroplanes threw 198 shells on a German artillery depot in the Valley of Spala.

Petrograd: Heavy fighting near Jacobstadt; we repulsed four attacks against our positions West Novor; serious fighting left bank of Bug. German attempt to occupy Courland (Province) definitely foiled.

Rome: We stormed Hight Cadore and bombed, on the Isonzo, (Austrian) works defending basin of the Pizzo.

COMPANY REPORT.

Thirty-Third Annual Report of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company Limited, to be presented on Friday, the 23rd day of July.

Trade in China for the year under review opened in a most disappointing manner and no great improvement was noticeable until the Autumn when better conditions prevailed, though opposition on the Calcutta Line continued keen throughout the year.

For this reason the result of the Steamers working company unfavourably with that of the preceding year, the net amount of profit, after providing for Depreciation and all outgoings, amounting to 229,539 16s. 6d. which includes the carry forward of 213,000 from 1913 Account.

Out of this balance it is proposed to pay the usual 5 per cent. on the Preferred Shares which will amount to 214,876 14s. 6d. and also to pay a Dividend of 3 per cent. on the Deferred Ordinary Shares which will amount to 27,439 7s. 6d. leaving 27,224 14s. 6d. to be carried forward to 1915 Account.

The new Steamer for the Upper Yangtze referred to in the last report has been completed and named "Tung Wo." The Directors also acquired by purchase a Steamer on the stocks for the Lower Yangtze trade but she was requisitioned by the Government. A contract for the replacement of this vessel was immediately entered into but little or no progress in her construction can at present be reported.

The retiring Directors are Mr. C. H. Ross and Mr. A. E. Simpson who are eligible and offer themselves for re-election. Messrs. Tarnand, Youngs and Co., the Auditors, retire and will be proposed for re-election.

BALANCE SHEET AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.

LIABILITIES.

To Share Capital—Authorized 21,000,000 divided into 120,000 5 per cent. Cumulative Preferred Ordinary Shares, and 200,000 Deferred Ordinary Shares of 25 each.

Subscribed and paid up—49,589 Cumulative Preferred Ordinary 227,945 0 0 49,589 Deferred Ordinary—247,945 0 0 490,800 0 0

To First Mortgage Debentures—First issue of £245,000 Subscribed and issued—21,300 0 0 Also £10,000 loaned and lodged with Bankers as security for temporary loans as may be required.

To Balance of Underwriting Account—38,593 1 5 To Sundry Creditors in London and China—19,457 4 2 To Deposits—11,335 15 9 To Loan from Bankers—6,500 0 0 To Balance from Revenue Account—29,539 15 5

2876,820 16 0

Cr

By Steamships, Tugs, Ferry Boats, etc.—753,899 10 4 Less Depreciation—40,800 0 0

For this year 39,545 0 0 714,354 10 4

By Coal and Provisions on board—31,335 15 12

By Transfer from Reserve—11,335 15 12

11,335 15 12

11,335 15 12

11,335 15 12

11,335 15 12

11,335 15 12

BY TELEGRAPH.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FRENCH CROPS SATISFACTORY.

LONDON, August 15.

The crop statistics are most reassuring. The crop for 1915 was gathered in less time than that of 1913, notwithstanding the lack of agricultural labour. There are indications of an average yield of wheat, while oats are abundant.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, August 15.

A Washington telegram states that an appeal to Mexico by the Latin-American Conference, published without any intimation of armed intervention, calls on the Mexican leaders to meet somewhere in Mexico or on neutral ground to "adopt the first steps necessary for the constitutional reconstruction of the country."

(Wah Tsz Yat Po's Service.)

A CANTON REQUEST REFUSED.

PEKING, Aug. 16.

The Canton Authorities requested that, owing to the flood, the monthly payment to the Canton Government should be discontinued for three months. The request, however, was not approved.

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

Compulsory Service for the Army will come into force on January 1, 1916, a commencement being made in Peking.

THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY.

Yun Nai Feng to-day assumes the duties attached to the office of Director of the Petroleum industry.

AN INDUSTRIAL BANK.

The President, in a mandate, approves of the Finance Ministry's regulations with regard to the organising of an industrial bank.

KWANGTUNG FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Tung Wa Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund—

Mrs. Wai Kwan Shit \$100
Shanghai Currency 92.40
Master Wai 200 Shanghai Currency 18.42

Tung Hing Tong Brass Ware Guild 68.00
To Mong Girls' School 84.05
Foon Lok Lau's subscription book 24.75

Nam Heung Lan's subscription book 41.00
Ki Lok Lan's subscription book 112.40
Shing Chai of Sin Wa Yuen 31.00

1 Subscriber of \$12.50 and 1 of \$11 24.80
1 Subscription book of \$14.1 of \$11 and 1 of \$10.05 35.05
1 Subscription book of \$14.1 of \$8 and 4 of \$5 each 36.00

1 Subscription book of \$3.1 of \$2.70 and 1 of \$2.50 8.20
1 Subscription book of \$2.20 1 of \$2 and 2 of \$1 each 6.20
Already acknowledged 444,810.63

Total 944,392.73

KILLED IN GALLIOLI.

FORMER MEMBER OF HONGKONG SCOUTS COMPANY.

We regret to have to announce the death of Lieut. C. N. G. Walker, formerly of Messrs. Giffen and Co., merchants, Hongkong. A telegram was received by the firm this morning that he had been killed during the operations on the Gallipoli Peninsula. Lieut. Walker was well-known locally, having been a corporal of the Scouts Company, B. K. V. C. He joined the Army while on leave and was drafted to the Dardanelles on June 13th last. It is not yet known to what regiment he was attached.

To-day's Advertisements

WANTED.

CHINESE ASSISTANT OR APPRENTICE DRAFTSMAN. Apply in own writing with references and salary to—

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, August 17, 1915 696

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the COMPANY'S HOTEL on SATURDAY, the 28th August, 1915, at Noon for the purpose of receiving a STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS of the Company to the 30th June, 1915 with the REPORT of the DIRECTORS, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st to 28th August, 1915 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board
J. H. TAGGART,
Adjy. Secretary

Hongkong, August 17, 1915. 698

(Continued on page 8.)

BY TELEGRAPH.

CURES.

CORNES.

Get a bottle to-day!

Price 60 cents.

QUEEN'S DISPENSARY.

Tel. 492.

31, Queen's Road, Central

THE 'CHINA MAIL'

Typhoon Map and Guide

WITH TABLE AND TRACKS OF PAST DISTURBANCES

Price 50 cents.

THE HANDY BOAT FOR MACAO.

THE S.S. "CHUEN CHOW"

THE ONLY BOAT LEAVING AT 5 P.M. EVERY DAY.

Back again by noon on the following day.

SUNDAY—Leaves Macao 1.30 P.M. Arrives Hongkong about 6 P.M.

FARES:—First Class \$2 Single; \$3 Return (Saloon).

First Class \$1 " \$1.50 " (Saloon) for Chinese.

Second Class 60 cts. Single; \$1 Return

Electric Fans throughout. First Class Attention. Ample Saloons and Cabin Accommodation.
Passengers may sleep on board without additional charge on return tickets only.

THE EASTERN ASBESTOS CO.

Sole Agents for

THE GANDY BELT

MANUFACTURING Co. Ltd.

Seacombe, Cheshire, England

Large Stocks of "Gandy" Belting and Belt Fasteners.

4 QUEEN'S BUILDING,

HONGKONG.

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Telephone No. 501.

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Perrier Jouet

1906 Vintage

Price per case 1 doz. Quarts Duty Paid \$80.00

ditto 2 doz. Pints ditto \$83.00

Moet and Chandon's

Dry Imperial.

Price per case 1 doz. Quarts Duty Paid \$74.00

ditto 2 doz. Pints ditto \$77.00

Guillemart

Extra Dry.

Price per case 1 doz. Quarts Duty Paid \$40.00

SOLE AGENTS.

Gande, Price & Co., Ltd.

Wine Merchants.

6 Queen's Road Central,

Tel. No. 185

Hongkong.

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:-

FOR	STEAMERS	To SAN	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, HONG KONG, KOREA, YOKOHAMA	Capt. D. ARBUTHNOT	About 25th Aug.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	SARDINIA, Capt. J. T. JEFFERY	27th Aug.	Freight and Passage.
HONGKONG via SWATOW, NOVARA, CAPA	H. R. BIRKENHED, R.N.R.	27th Aug.	See Special or Call.
HONGKONG via SWATOW, SARDINIA	Capt. J. T. JEFFERY	About 10th Sept.	Freight and Passage.

Subject to immediate alteration without Notice.

All the above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office. E. A. HEWITT, Superintendant.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA
AND SEATTLE

In connection with THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY
For VICTORIA AND TACOMA via MANILA, KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "MEXICO MARU" Capt. T. Yamaguchi, Monday, 23rd Aug., at 3 p.m.
These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the latest apparatus. Best adapted for carrying silk, treasure and parcels.

For BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

S.S. "SAMSON MARU" Capt. N. Kobayashi, Saturday, 4th Sept., at 7 a.m.

For TAMSUI AND KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

S.S. "DAIJIN MARU" Capt. K. Murakami, Sunday, 2nd Aug., at Noon.
S.S. "KAIYO MARU" Capt. Y. Yamamoto, Thursday, 19th Aug., at Noon.

For ANPING AND TAKOW via SWATOW AND AMOY.

S.S. "HOSHU MARU" Capt. A. Kobayashi, Wednesday, 18th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR HAIPHONG via HOIHOW.

Steamer Captain Leave

"KEIYO MARU" Imamura, Sunday, 22nd Aug., at 10 a.m.
"DAIJI MARU" T. Koshiki, Sunday, 22nd Aug., at 10 a.m.

These Steamers of Coast and Transport Line have excellent accommodation for first class passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans. These Steamers will arrive and depart from the Sui Wo Wharf near the Harbour Office.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, APPLY TO:-
H. YAMAUCHI, Manager,
Second Floor No. 1, Queen's Building.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
MAIL SERVICE

TO AUSTRALIA, via MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION)

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ALDERHAM	23rd August	23rd August, at 11 a.m.
ALBANS	15th September	17th Sept., at 11 a.m.
ALBANS		6th Oct., at 11 a.m.

THE above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A fully qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING Cargo or through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CAIRO, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.
AND APCAR LINE
Proposed Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong	On or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	on or about
"SANGOLA"	19th August	A Steamer	Beginning of September.
"NAMSANG"	20th "		

For Freight and further particulars apply to
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REGULAR SAILINGS via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL
(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

FOR NEW-YORK via PANAMA CANAL.

S.S. SHIMOSA On or about 21st August.
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THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

S.S. SHOUN MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama, 21st Aug.
S.S. HOKUTO MARU, For Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan, 8th Sept.
S.S. BARRI MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama, 11th Sept.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

SHIPPING

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

OPERATING
MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

STEAMERS	TONS	DESTINATIONS	DEPARTURE
MONGOLIA	27000 tons	MANCHURIA	27000 tons
KOREA	18000 tons	SIBERIA	18000 tons
CHINA	12000 tons	NILE	12000 tons
PERSIA	2000 tons		

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco.

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

STEAMERS	Sailing	Day	Time
S.S. CHINA	Sailing	Tuesday	5th Aug., 1 p.m.
S.S. MANCHURIA	Sailing	Tuesday	7th Sept., 1 p.m.
S.S. MONGOLIA	Sailing	Tuesday	5th Oct., 1 p.m.

These steamers are famous for their modern appliances, comfort, and the speed of the service, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Mowat, the most famous seaman. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths equipped with electric heating lamps. Numerous amusements—music, water swimming tank, picture gallery, deck games, etc.—and a full complement of officers and crew. The Safety and Comfort of Passage in Our First Cabin.

For further information, rates, literature, etc., apply to
R. C. MORTON, Agent,
King's Building (opposite Blakes Pier), Telephone No. 121.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

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Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer Displacement Tons & Speed. Leave Hongkong.

CHIYO MARU 11,000-11 knots, Tues., 24th Aug. at Noon.
TENYO MARU 11,000-11 knots, Tues., 14th Sept. at Noon.
NIPPON MARU 11,000-11 knots, Tues., 28th Sept. at Noon.
SHIHO MARU 11,000-11 knots, Tues., 12th Oct. at Noon.

Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

First Class to London 271-10. Return (6 months) 2120.
" " " New York 260. " " 200-10.
" " " San Francisco 245. " " 200.

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Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

via Japan Ports, Honolulu, Hilo, Los Angeles, Santa Cruz, Panama, Callao, Iquique and Valparaiso.
Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires, etc.

Steamer Displacement Tons & Speed. Sailing.

ANYO MARU 18,600-18 knots, Friday, 10th Sept., at Noon.

For full particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to
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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destinations. STEAMERS. Displacement. Sailing Dates.

MANHILL & LONDON
Via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID

SAWA MARU, Capt. Murai, Tons 21,000, THURSDAY, 26th Aug., at Noon.
ATSUTA MARU, Capt. Teraoka, Tons 6,000, THURSDAY, 2nd Sept., at Noon.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEAT. Via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA & YOKOHAMA

SHIHO MARU, Capt. Teraoka, Tons 12,500, THURSDAY, 19th Aug., at 4 p.m.
AKI MARU, Capt. Teraoka, Tons 12,500, TUESDAY, 7th Sept., at 4 p.m.

SYDNEY via MELBOURNE, Via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE

HITACHI MARU, Capt. Tomihata, Tons 15,500, TUESDAY, 17th Aug., at 5 p.m.
TARGO MARU, Capt. Soyeda, Tons 15,500, TUESDAY, 14th Sept., at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBÉ
YOKOHAMA

ITO MARU, Capt. Teraoka, Tons 12,500, THURSDAY, 26th Aug., at Noon.
HARATA MARU, Capt. Teraoka, Tons 12,500, FRIDAY, 27th Aug., at Noon.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON
KAWACHI MARU, Capt. Teraoka, Tons 12,500, SATURDAY, 21st Aug., at Noon.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA AND COLOMBO
RANGON MARU, Capt. Teraoka, Tons 8,000, MONDAY, 30th Aug., at Noon.

SHANGHAI KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA
SHIMAZAKI MARU, Capt. Teraoka, Tons 16,000, TUESDAY, 24th Aug., at 10 a.m.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600.	To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 650.
" " Return " 900.	" " Return " 920.
" " 2nd Single " 400.	" " 2nd Single " 420.
" " Return " 600.	" " Return " 620.
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York 250. 1st.	To Montreal 225. " 1st.
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single " 225.	To Portland 225. " 1st.
To Sydney, 1st Single 240.	To Melbourne 1st Single 210.
1st Return 270.	1st Return 270. 1st.
To Yokohama, 1st Return 115.	To Kobe 1st Return 115.
2nd " 80.	2nd " 80.

Round-the-World, Yen 1245.

KUSU MOTO, Manager.

Telephone No. 222.

SHIPPING

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAN
SHANGHAI	YINCHOW	Aug. 18, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	CHIAI	Aug. 19, at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN, KUCHOW		Aug. 20, at 4 p.m.
CHU & ILLO	CHENNA	Aug. 20, at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	KAIKONG	Aug. 21, at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	ANNU	Aug. 22, Daylight.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly

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MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers "Chincha," "Taming," & "Tean" (Excellent) Saloon accommodation, midships. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck, aft on "Taming" and "Tean."

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S.S. "Anhui," "Chien," "Shanghai," "Lapow," "Yuechow" and "Sinking," with excellent accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAN
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	CHONGYANG	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18, at Noon.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	FRIDAY, Aug. 20, Daylight.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	NAMSANG	FRIDAY, Aug. 20, at 3 p.m.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	TAKSANG	SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 6 a.m.
MANILA	YUENHANG	SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 3 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	CHONGSHING	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, Daylight.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	SATURDAY, Aug. 28, at 3 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

THE steamers Katsang, Namsang & Fookang leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 23 days. This service is supplemented by the Yatsung, Kowung, and Sanyang leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe & Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A fully qualified Surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have special accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chaochow, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Lahad Dato, Singapore, Tawau, Jesselton, and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ, HONGKONG & RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched EASTWARD and WESTWARD at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

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R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET CO.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.)

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TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Sailings to VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA and PORTLAND.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI
AND JAPAN PORTS.

HASTWARD.

S.S. JAFAN, 4,012 tons, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KURE & MOI on 25th August.

WESTWARD.

S.S. SANGOLA, 5,184 tons, Capt. Miles, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA on 19th August.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID BARSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215.

SHIPPING

STEAM FOR

STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for RATA VIA PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship NOVARA, Captain H. R. HERRING, will be despatched from this port on or about FRIDAY, the 27th August, 1915, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's Steamship Mores from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong, Suez and Valparaiso and Tea and Cargo for India, France, and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the S.S. "Kaiser" bound due in London about 9th October, 1915.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to
R. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, August 14, 1915.

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

S.S. "SEIKO MARU" and of August. S.S. "GIUSEPPE MARU" middle of Sept. For freight and further particulars, etc.

Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Hongkong, Aug. 4, 1915. 573

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBÉ AND MOJI.

THE Steamship Sanyang, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the binnies and/or extra binnies Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company Limited.

No Fire Insurance will be considered paid by DAVID BARSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, August 16, 1915. 597

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship SIBERIA.

The above-mentioned vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for consignment and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board THURSDAY, August 12th, 1915, at Noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered TUESDAY, August 17th, 1915, at 5 p.m. will be subject to back landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All claims and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's Godown on WEDNESDAY, August 18th, 1915, at 12 noon.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to Consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be lodged on or before August 24th, 1915, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON,
Agent.

Hongkong, August 12, 1915. 620

DAVID BARSOON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

